Key Concepts:

4.3.II.B Land empires expanded dramatically in size.

4.3.III Competition over trade routes, state rivalries, and local resistance all provided significant challenges to state consolidation and expansion

4.3.I. A and B Rulers used a variety of methods to legitimize and consolidate their power (ex. monumental architecture – Mughal, Safavid use of Shi’ism)

4.3.I.C States treated different ethnic and religious groups in ways that utilized their economic contributions while limiting their ability to challenge the authority of the state

4.3.I.D Recruitment and use of bureaucratic elites, as well as the development of military professionals, became more common among rulers who wanted to maintain centralized control over their populations and resources

4.3.I.E Rulers used tax farming to generate revenue for territorial expansion.

**Directions:**

1. Read Key Concepts that will be discussed in the video.
2. Preview the video viewing questions.
3. Watch the video without taking any notes.
4. Watch the video a second time. Pause the video as needed so that you can answer the questions.

1. Who founded the Mughal Empire? Who were his ancestors? How long did the Empire last?
2. Why is the Mughal Empire important in India’s cultural history?
3. What techniques were used by the Mughals to build and maintain their empire?
4. Who were the Zamindars and what was their role in the Mughal Empire?
5. Contrast Akbar and Aurangzeb.
6. When did the British East India Company gain control over India?
7. Give examples of Akbar’s “dark side”
8. Give examples that Aurangzeb wasn’t as bad as history would have him portrayed.
9. What is Shah Jahan’s claim to fame?
10. What factors played into the decline of the Mughal Empire?